The New York Store THE REDS WERE EASY

Established 1853.

After School

And at recess the boys have great fun running and romping about. Yes, it's hard on the shoes, but what you want is a shoe made to stand the wear and tear. Our

SCHOOL SHOE

Has stood the test. Sirictly all leather, either button or lace, and the price but

\$2 a pair

You'll be delighted, and so will the boys. So why not try them next time.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

JACKSON WON'T SIGN

THE PROPOSED FIGHT WITH CHAM-PION CORBETT OFF FOR GOOD.

Peter Wanted It to Take Place Within Three Months, and Davies Made Fun of the Articles.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- The efforts of the Sloux City club to bring off a fight between Corbett and Jackson resulted to-day in complete failure, Jackson absolutely refusing to put his name to the articles of agreement as signed by Corbett. Edward Lloyd, representing the Sioux City club, met Jackson and his manager, "Parson" Davies, at the Riggs House at noon to-day in the presence of a good sized crowd of sporting men and newspaper reporters. Little time was spent in preliminaries. Mr. Lloyd produced the papers which Corbett had signed in New York. Jackson glanced over them and at once said that they would not do. .

"I will fight for your purse and a side bet of 10,000," he said, "but the fight will have to come off within three months."

"That's the idea exactly." said Davies. "Mr. Corbett is on the stage now and we don't intend to advertize him until next May or June. This agreement calls for the fight to take place between May 15 and June 15. Now you people name your place and make the time within the next three months and Jackson will sign."

This Lloyd said he could not do, and Davies proceeded to pick flaws with the papers. He declared that the deal did not look honest. That no place was named, that there was no specification as to whether the men would fight ten rounds

or ten years, or to a finish, and that the whole matter had a "peculiar" look.

Jackson "chimed in" with an objection to fighting "any place."

"I want to fight before a club and in a house," he said. "I don't want the affair to take place in a field or a tent."

Lloyd became considerably excited over the fun that Davies poked at the papers, but kept his temper and tried hard to obtain the necessary signature. He declared positively, however, that he could not bring off the fight in the time specified by Jackson. "We have got to have good weather to get a good crowd," he said. "I want to see this thing go through, but there is no use talking of bringing it off in three months."

"It's three months or nothing," declared Davies, and Jackson added, "That's right." "Well, it's off," said Davies as he picked up his hat. "I did not like the looks of this thing anyway." Jackson followed, and the pair left the hotel.

It was announced later that Jackson

would leave for New York to-night and immediately sail for the West Indies, whence he will go to London. "It is apparently useless to try to get a fight with Corbett," the pugilist said. "I could not afford to lie around doing nothing all winter while Corbett was on the stage making money out of the advertisement this fight would give him. The thing is clear off now. I'll try London awhile."

Corbett Disgusted. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Champion Cor-

bett talked freely with a reporter to-night concerning Jackson's refusal to sign the articles for a fight under the auspices of the Sloux City Athletic Club next year. He expressed his hearty disgust at Jackson's actions and reiterated his oft-repeated views of the colored man's fear to fight him. Corbett insisted that Jackson's objections to those portions of the articles that failed to point out the place of fighting and the duration of the contest were very trivial and ought not to have any consideration in the minds of the people. He pointed out in this connection that in his fight with Mitchell there was no certainty day before the battle. All Jackson was now after, he said, was his \$10,000 deposited in Chicago and then get out of the country. you accommodate Jackson agreeing to fight him within three months, as he desires?" the reporter asked. "Certainly I will fight him in three months, or in two weeks, and even tomorrow if it were possible," replied Cor-"But what is the use of saying that, for Jackson knows that the Sioux City Club can't make arrangements to pull off the fight in that time. First Jackson said he wouldn't fight me in the South. Now. when there is an opportunity to fight in the North, he shows his unwillingness to meet me by refusing to sign the articles

Hall and Choynski to Meet. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11 .- Jim Hall and Joe Choynski will have an eight-round bout for the gate receipts at Tattersall's in Chicago on Oct. 1. Hall met Parson Davies at West Baden, Ind., yesterday, and com-pleted the arrangements for the bout. Hall will go into training here at Riverside to-

CITY NEWS NOTES.

There will be a meeting of the Indianapolis Press Club Thursday afternoon at

The Flower Mission wishes to secure the donation of two invalid chairs and one or

The reunion of the Seventeenth Indiana Battery will be held at Captain Hinkston's home, four miles southwest of Indianapolis, Sept. 19.

Hon. S. H. Spooner will andress the Fif-teenth Ward Lincoln League Club at the club hall, 472 South Meridian street, tomorrow night. The Anti-lynching League will meet at the Ninth Presbyterian Church to-night. A canvass for funds among the colored peo-

ple is soon to begin. The Episcopal school for girls at St. Mary's Hall, Central avenue, opened its tenth year yesterday morning with a larger number of pupils than ever before.

The livery firm of Gates & Warman gave their first horse sale yesterday afternoon. Horace Wood purchased a match team of roadsters, for which he paid \$575, and Col. Eli Lilly drove away a pair of bay

carriage horses. Revival meetings are being conducted at the New Bethel, corner of LeGrand avenue and Leonard street, one square east of Shelby, by Elder J. Vinson and Elder Hull. They will be continued yet over two Sundays.

The schools of the institution for the deaf and dumb and for the blind will open today. There was a large gathering of pupils at both of the institutions yesterday, those from out of town coming in. At the institution for the bilind Mr. E. E. Griffith, who has been superintendent, will continue in charge until his successor is appointed.

Populist Judge Arrested. TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 11 .- Judge S. S. Wallace, Populist nominee for district judge, was arrested to-day by United States Marshal Brown under a special in-dictment growing out of the recent A. R. strike. The indictment was based on some advice Judge Wallace is said to have given the railroad men at the beginning of the strike. He gave bond for appear-

ance at the November term of the United |

States court.

SHARSIG'S MEN COME HOME AND TROUNCE CINCINNATI.

They Hit Wittrock Freely, While the Reds Just Miss a Shut-Out-Kansas City To-Day.

The Indianapolis ball players were late getting out to the grounds yesterday and when they arrived it was in squads of three and four. They hurried to the clubhouse and soon emerged in the old familiar uniforms, which look a few shades the worse from conflict with wild Western soil. There was no enthusiasm manifested over their return, and the effervescent Mr. Latham, of the Cincinnati team, was inclined to refer pointedly to this fact and make merry over it. Being himself a member of a losing team he knew how it felt.

There were five hundred people at the grounds, and they were inclined to do more or less "guying" and to take very little, if anything, seriously. They expected to see Indianapolis whipped, but Sharsig's men fooled them. Just as soon as they strike the home grounds the Indianapolis team appears to develop that mysterious winning element that is latent all the time the players are on strange territory. They played fast ball yesterday, such, in fact, as would win nine times out of ten. Cincinnati was outclassed from first to last, and never in the game. Nothing could get away from the Indianapolis fielders, and they hit Wittrock just at the right time to pile up runs. Phillips was in his old, home-grounds form, and the Reds found him safely but four times. If Sharsig's men would only play such ball away from home, Indianapolis would have no cause to complain of its representatives in the Western League. It was faultless support they gave the big pitcher, and the only thing approaching a mistake on their part was the failure to cover third in the Cincinnati half of the first inning, whereby Hoy managed to score the visitors' only run and save them from a shut-out. McCarthy had three brilliant running catches, and Gray took a long hit from McPhee's bat in the ninth inning in his usual clever style. Roat covered more ground at short than is usual with him in this city, at least, and the last ball hit in the ninth inning he made a sensational stop of, throwing Canavan out at first. Westlake made his reappearance behind the bat and caught a steady game.

McCarthy started the game with a little hit between pitcher and the first-base line, which Wittrock picked up and threw toward Parrott, hitting the runner in the head. This gave McCarthy a life, and he reached third on Henry's single to center. Hoy fumbling the ball. Gray followed with a safe drive to right and stole second, and Motz sent both men in with a single to center. Mills forced Motz at second, Westlake hit safe to right, but Roat and Shields were disposed of in order, leaving two men on bases. Cincinnati's only run was scored in the last half of the opening inning, when, with one out, Hoy hit safe to center and Holliday followed with a hit to left. Hoy would have been caught at third on this hit had the base been properly covered, but as it was he reached there safely and kept on home when McCarthy threw to Shields to catch Holliday at second. The throw resulted in cutting Holliday off all right, and it was in that way the visitors scratched out a run. McPhee retired the

side from Roat to Motz. No more runs were scored until the sixth, when Shields started with a safe hit to left, and Phillips sent one across second for a base. McCarthy felt that he was about due, and so lifted the ball to deep left for two bases, sending Shields in and Phillips to third. Henry hit to center, and it looked for a moment as if Hoy was going to get under the short fly, but he could not reach it and Phillips scored. Henry stole second, went to third on Gray's sacrifice, on which McCarthy scored, and came home on a passed ball. Motz reached first on balls, but was caught trying to steal second, and Mills went out from Murphy to Parrott. Latham's wild throw allowed Westlake to reach second as a starter in the seventh. Roat hit to pitcher and Westlake was caught between bases, while the shortstop reached first. Shields's single to left moved Roat up a base and Wittrocks' wild throw let him to third. Phillips flew out to McPhee, but McCarthy came along with another two-bagger, this time to right center, and Roat scored, but Shields overran third base and was put out before he could get back. This was all the scoring that was done. Comiskey's men made but two hits after the first inning, and had but six men on bases, nobody reaching third and only one man getting as far as second. Their fielding was somewhat ragged, Wittrock helping the bad work along to the extent of three errors. Score:

Indianapolis. A.B.		H.	o.	A.	E.
Henry, r 5	2	2	2	4	. 0
Gray, m 4	1	ī	2	ŏ	ő
Motz. 1 4	0	1	10	0	0
Mills, 3 5	0	1	0	3	0
Westlake, c 5	0	. 2	4	0	0
Roat. s 5	1	0	3	5	- 0
Shields, 2 4	1	2	2	2	0
Phillips, p 4	1	1	1	0	0
Totals41	8	12	27	11	-0
Cincinnati. A.B.	R	H	0	A	E.
Latham, 3 4	0	0	2	2	1
Hoy, m 3	1	la.	4	1	1
Holliday, 1 4	0	1	1	ō	Ô
McPhee, 2 4	0	1	7	5	1
	0	4.	2	1	1
	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	9	0	0
Murphy 3	360	0	1	6	1
Wittrock, р 2	U	0	-0	1	3
Totals30	1	4	27	16	9
Score by innings:			171	IFi.	
Indianapolis3 0 Cincinnati1 0	0 0	0	$\begin{smallmatrix}4&1\\0&0\end{smallmatrix}$	0	0-8 0-1
	McCarthy, l	McCarthy, l	McCarthy, l	McCarthy, l	McCarthy, l

Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 6: Cincinnati. Two-base Hits-McCarthy, 2. Sacrifice Hit-Gray.

Stolen Bases-McCarthy, Henry, Gray, Double Play-Murphy, McPhee and Par-First Base on Errors-Indianapolis, 5. Left on Bases-Indianapolis, 8; Cincin-

Struck Out-Wittrock, Holliday, Canavan. Bases on Balls-Off Phillips, 3; off Wittrock, 1. Passed Balls-Merritt, 2.

Umpire-Murphy. Time-1:30. Western Lengue Race. Games, Won. Lost. Per ct. Sioux City.....114 Kansas City...113 Minneapolis ..111 Grand Rapids.115

Indianapolis ...114 Detroit111 Milwaukee ...111

Kansas City To-Day. The Indianapolis club will begin to-day four series of three games each with visiting clubs, and the end of these will be the close of the championship season. To-day. to-morrow and Friday Kansas City will play here, followed by Minneapolis Saturday, and Monday and Tuesday of next week. Then comes Sloux City for three games, and Milwaukee will close the sea-son the 22, 24 and 25th insts. The home team is now sixth in the race, with Detroit close below it. Grand Rapids is not very far ahead, and if Sharsig's men

can play their usual strong game on the home grounds they can finish in fifth place. Westlake, who is a tower of strength to the club, will catch all the rest of the games, unless he should be disabled by an accident, and Phillips will be put in to pitch as often as possible. To-day will be ladies' day, and ladies ac-

companied by escorts will be admitted to the grounds and grand stand free of charge. Pepper will pitch for Indianapolis to-day. McGinty Hit on the Neck. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 11.-The Grand

Rapids and Springfield teams played an exhibition game here to-day, Grand Rapids winning-9 to 4. In the eighth inning McGinty, the Springfield pitcher, was hit on the neck by a batted ball and seriously injured. For a time it was thought he would die, but he is now all right.

Columbus, 16; Seymour, 7.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 11.-A team from Seymour played here to-day. Fully two thousand citizens witnessed the game, which resulted as follows:

I Batteries-Columbus. Donnell and Boy- I nothing but politics.

ett; Seymour, Meek, Saltmarsh and Miller, Lebanon plays here Friday and Saturday. SHOT BY HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

C. W. Clark, of the Locomotive Engi-

neer's Brotherhood, Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.-The Evening Bulletin to-day says: Clarence W. Clark, one of the four worthy committeemen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and next in rank to Chief Arthur, is lying at the point of death from a pistol wound inflicted by his divorced wife. Clark was about to start from New York for San Francisco to look after the troubles on the Southern Pacific. His wife met him at the Grand Central Station and made threats. To elude her he went to Jersey City to take a train, but the woman had followed him and got on the same train. As the train was stopping at Newark the woman entered the car, shot Clark and then jumped off and disappeared. Clark was carried on to Philadelphia and the bullet extracted from his left lung, but he is in a very precarious condition

THE PIANO'S FLEETING TONE.

No Instrument in Use Can Hold Its Best Tone More Than Six Months. New York Sun.

"This instrument," said the piano dealer, as he ran his finger lightly over the keys, "is uneven in tone. It is somewhat worn. You ask \$300, but I cannot give you more than \$150. "An absurd offer," exclaimed the owner of the instrument indignantly. "That plane is not yet a year old, and it cost

me \$400 when new. As regards its tone,

it is better to-day than it was when

bought it.' "There is where you are wrong," responded the dealer. "Why, there is not a piano made that holds its tone for longer than six months if it has been used to any extent. Of course you, having heard this instrument every day, cannot detect any difference in its tone. As it has gradually deteriorated in quality your ear has grad-ually deteriorated with it. All musicians know that the ear can be educated down as well as up. An artist, or a competent plano salesman for that matter, could tell immediately that your plane was the worse for wear-a trifle worn."

"But I have a written guarantee that this instrument would last for five years, and do you mean to tell me that it is worn out already?"

"To all intents and purposes it is as good as new and will probably remain so as long as your guarantee holds good and longer. But it has lost its original tone perceptible only to an educated ear. Pianos are said to last a lifetime, and for ordinary uses good ones do, but for artistic purposes they last but five or six months, as I have said. No first-class planist would give a public recital on an old in-strument nor will an artist use an old plano even for practice. When Paderewski was in this country he used up a new plano in practice every month. He real-ized that even an ear as educated as his would lose its fine perception of tone if he accustomed it to the gradual changes that time and usage effect in a piano. "The ear for tone is such a very delicate sense that it can be deteriorated without the knowledge of its possessor. Custom exerts a powerful influence on the matter. To employ a familiar illustration: You have observed that those in daily intercourse with the sick fail to mark any material change for weeks at a time. But the changes have taken place neverthe-

less, and are plainly noticeable to out-

"It is exactly so with pianos. Those who play upon them every day fail to mark the gradual falling off in their tone that time effects. The deterioration has taken place in such imperceptible degrees that the ear has failed to distinguish it. Hence a piano five or six years old is as satisfactory to the ordinary player as it was when he first bought it and it was new. "Pianos are at best but imperfect instru-ments," continued the dealer. "The chamois skin caps that cover the hammers in the middle octaves are worn down soone: than those in the lower and upper, because they are brought into play oftener, and an unevenness of tone in the instrument results. Even the sounding board wears out in time. The constant vibrations of sound to which it is subjected cause a disintegra-tion of particles in the wood of which it is made, and it becomes porous, losing its resonant quality. So you see that when I offer you \$150 for your instrument I am making you a fair bid, especially when you take into consideration the fact that I shall have to sell it for \$200 or more to

recompense me for my pains." THE HALF-CENT COIN.

It Is Urged that We Need It in the Interest of Economy. Boston Transcript.

Some of the conservatives and the longheaded are saying that this government ought to resume the coining of the halfcent, dropped in 1857, as an approach to the much smaller coins of France, Ger-many, Italy-in fact, all European coun-

Our fault is a nation of wastefulness, extravagance. A shrewd Boston manufacturer the other day remarked that at present he regarded the South as the most prosperous part of the country, simply because she was living within her means and paying her debts promptly in cash-or its equivalent, paper legal tender. At the North, he said, all our present financial misery is caused by our people's extravagant standards, their feverish speculating life, and living beyond their means. In the West it is the same. In San Francisco copper is scorned; car conductors refuse it, or used to. There, as well as in New Orleans, nothing is done for less than a "nickle." In Philadelphia a boy will scarcely black your boots for less than two nickles. In Vicksburg the planters used contemptuously to throw coppers on the floor or ground; even the negroes re-fusing to pick them up. But if the wild war extravagance is to cease, if we are going to practice some of the small econo-mies of life (which are really the small virtues), then it follows-as the night the day-we must no longer scorn the cent or the half-cent. A thousand times a year you need the half-cent in your shopping. "I make nothing when I sell one copy of a cent paper," said a Boston newsboy to the writer. "I only make a cent when I sell two papers." But these newsboys (how many are there-50,000 of them in the United States?) should have the half-cent and should have the half-cent cake and half-cent bun to buy with it. Give us back the democratic coin, and let us learn our sorest needed lesson—economy. The half-cent was coined from 1792 to February, 1857, at the very close of President Pierce's term. Why was it discontinued' It might now be resumed and prove the mascot of the Democratic party. Turn us out a few, gentlemen of Congress, and let us see how we like them. Let us have back the old coin of our boyhood. We don't want the centime, pfenning, or centesimo (each of these coins of the value of one-fifth of one cent and current in France, Germany and Italy, respectively), but we do want that convenient half-cent of a generation ago.

Zola's "Lourdes."

Paris Letter in New York Post. Controversy still rages about Zola's "Lourdes," and the result is a tremendous sale. As usual, the words "natural" and "supernatural" are bandled about without having any exact sense attached to them. As to the facts, a damaging protest has been made by the authorities of the little commune where Bernadette, the seer, received her first religious impressions. They assert indignantly that the devotions in the church described by the novelist never existed, and that this whole description has been concocted with the view of suggesting that the young girl's first impressions were simply reproduced in her later visions. It is not the first time a well-founded attack has been made on the facts as well as the grouping of facts with which Zola attempts to illustrate his scientific theories. Edouard Rod, a young Protestant professor from Geneva, who is coming on won-derfully in the Parisian world of letters, says of Zola, in general, that his inaccuracy in facts is as nothing compared to the inadequacy of his scientific attainments. The school of Zoia has dled a natural death during the lifetime of its founder. But this latest work, like all others from his hands, is proving an admirable commercial speculation. No one has ever doubted the infinite pains with which he elaborates his powerful, if brutal, descriptions, and the very curious scent he possesses of the subjects sure to impassion the fin-de-siecle

reading public. Quiet Times Under Democracy.

Louisville Commercial. Under Republican administration the wages of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, tinners, painters, masons, all were higher and it cost us more to build fine houses. The wages of sewing women and tailors were higher, and it cost us more for fine clothes. Factories were running, and our beautiful city was darkened by the smoke of thousands of chimneys; the peaceful quiet of the city was broken by the clanging hammers and rattling lours of the workshops and mills; ordinary workingmen crowded the street cars and their wives crowded the markets and stores. Now things are quiet and the people have time for politics, and politics makes a city and a country prosperous and happy. That is why Louisville is so prosperous; 10 smoke, no crowding at the stores, no work; on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Cuppy, 7; off Meekin, 2.

COLTS HAVE REVENGE

THEY DEFEAT THE BOSTONS BY A SCORE OF 17 to 2.

New York and Cleveland Play Two Games and Divide Honors-Pittsburg Takes Two from Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-As a parting shot for the season the "Colts" administered a severe drubbing to last year's champions. Hutchinson was at his best and kept the visitors guessing, while Staley proved a "picnic" for the locals. An amateur named Houseman covered short for Chicago and put up a very strong game both in the field and at the bat. Weather chilly. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Chicago. A.B. R. H. O. A. E. Ryan, r...... 6 Houseman s..... Wilmot, L..... Decker, 1 Lange, m..... Irwin, 3..... Parrott, L..... Hutchinson, p..... Schriver, c..... Lowe, 2..... 3 Long, S..... Tucker, 1..... Nash, 3..... Ganzel, c..... Staley, p..... 3 Connaughton, f 2 Totals34

Score by innings: Chicago0 0 7 1 0 2 1 0 6-17 Boston0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-2 Earned runs-Chicago, 13; Boston, 1. Twobase hits-Decker, Lange, Wilmot, Schriver, Houseman. Three-base hit-Houseman. Home run-Hutchinson. Stolen bases-Lange, Ryan, Double play-Parrott, Houseman and Decker. Struck out-By Hutchinson, 2; by Staley, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hutchinson, 3; off Staley, 2. Wild pitches— Staley, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—

Pittsburg Won Both. PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.-Pittsburg and Philadelphia played two games, Pittsburg winning both. The first game was won by brilliant fielding and the second by timely

batting, Attendance, 4,500. Score of first A.B. R. H. O. A. Pittsburg. Donovan, r..... 5 Smith. 1...... 5 Beckley, 1..... 4 Stenzel, m..... 5 Bauer, 2..... Sugden, c...... 4 Colcolough, p..... 3 Totals38 9 12 Philadelphia. A.B. R. H. Hamilton, m..... 4 Boyle, 1 Thompson, r..... 4 Hallman, 2..... 1 Turner, 1..... 3 Grady, c..... 3 Sullivan, s..... 4 Taylor, p..... 4 Score by innings:

Earned runs-Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits-Donovan, Smith, Beck-ley, Hartman, Sugden, Three-base hit-Thompson, Sacrifice hits-Colcolough, Beckley, Grady. Stolen bases—Donovan, Stenzel (2), Hallman. Bases on balls—Off Colcolough, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 3. Time—Two hours. Umpire—McQuaid. SECOND GAME.

A.B. R. H. Donovan, r 4 Smith, Beckley, 1 Stenzel, m..... 5 Bauer, 2 Weaver, s 2 ugden, c..... 3 Ehret, p..... 4 Totals36 9 11 27 Philadelphia. A.B. R. H. Hamilton, m 4 Boyle, 1..... 4 Thompson, r..... 5 Hallman, 2..... 1 Turner, 1...... 3 Clements, c..... Sullivan, s...... 4 Johnston, p..... 3

Taylor, p..... 0 Totals39 8 14 *26 16 *Two out when winning run was made. Score by innings:

Earned runs-Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits-Smith, Beckley, Weaver, Hamilton, Boyle, Thompson, Cross. Home run—Stenzel. Stolen bases—onovan, Smith, Hamilton. Double play — Donovan and Weaver. Bases on balls-Donovan, Smith, Beckley, Hartman (2), Hamilton, Boyle, Turner, Johnston. Triple play - Steere, Beckley, Bauer, Sugden. Time-1:50. Um-

New York Loses and Wins.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11 .- New York and Cleveland broke even on the two games played here to-day. The first game was won by the home team by superior work at the bat, Meekin being knocked out of the box in the third inning. Score of first Cleveland. A.B. R. H. O. A. E. Childs, 2...... 5 2 2 0 5 1

	Burkett, 1 4	3	2	6	0	
	McKean, s 6	1	4	2	2	
	O. Tebeau, 1 6	1	1	11	2	
	McGarr, 3 5	1	1	3	1	
	McAleer, m 5	1	2	2	0	
	Blake, r 5	3	3	0	0	
	Zimmer, c 5	0	2	- 2	0	
	Young, p 5	1	0	-1	2	
		-	-	-		
	Totals46	13	17	27	12	
	New York. A.B.	R.	H.	0.	A.	E
	Burke, 1 5	0	1	6	1	
	Tiernan, r 5	0	1	2	Õ	
	Davis, 3 4	1	2	1	1	
	Doyle, 1 3	0	1	7	0	
	Ward, 2 4	0	1	2	3	
	Van Haltren, m 4	1	1	2	0	
ï	Fuller, s 4	0	2	3	0	
ì	Farrell, c 1	0	0	3	0	
ļ	Wilson, c 1	1	0	0	0	
ì	Meekin, p 1	0	0	0	1	
ľ	German, p 3	0	0	1	1	
å			-	=	-	-
ı	Totals35	3	9	27	7	

Cleveland 3 1 0 0 5 0 2 0-13

New York...... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1-3 Earned runs-Cleveland, 5; New York, 1. First base on errors-Cleveland, 2. Left on bases-Cleveland, 9; New York, 8. Bases on balls-Off Young, 3; off Meekin, 2; off German, 1. Struck out-By German, 1. Three-base hits-Childs, Blake. Two-base hits-McGarr, Doyle. Stolen bases-Mc-Kean, Tebeau (2), McAleer, Zimmer, Fuller. Double play-Young, Tebeau and Zimmer. Passed balls-Zimmer, 2. Umpire-Betts. Time-Two hours.

SECOND GAME. Meekin pitched the second game, and he proved a puzzle to the home team. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 2,500.

Cleveland.	A. B.	R.	H.	0.	A.	E.
Childs, 2		1	0	3	2	1
Burkett, 1	3	ō	2	3	õ	ō
McKean, s		0	0	ŏ	3	1
Tebeau, 1	4	Õ	i	ě	0	1
McGarr, 3	3	ŏ	õ	ī	3	ô
McAleer, m	3	0	1	1	Õ	1
Blake, r		0	0	1	0	0
O'Connor, c	3	0	ŏ	3	ĩ	ě
Сирру, р		0	0	0	2	1
		_	-	-		-
Totale	29	1	4	21	11	5
New York.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burke, 1	5	2	2	3	0	0
Tiernan, r	3	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, 3	3	1	1	1	2	1
Doyle, 1	3	1	1	8	1	0
Ward, 2	4	1	1	2	3	1
Van Haltren, m	3	2	1	0	0	0
Fuller, s	4	0	1	4	4	0
Farrell, c		0	1	4	0	1
Meekin, p	4	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	32	9	10	*23	12	- 2
		-	-		1	. 0
*Burkett called o	ut to	C	ands	S 11	ater	ter-
Score by innings:						

Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-

New York 0 0 0 0 7 0 2 -9

Struck out—By Cuppy, 3; by Meekin, 2. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hit—Burkett Stolen bases—Childs, Bur-kett, Tiernan, Davis (2.) Wild pitches—Cup-

py, 2. Umpire-Betts. Time-2:05. National League Race. Games. Won. Lost. Per ct. Baltimore Boston116 Philadelphia ..116 Brooklyn115 Cleveland114 Pittsburg115 Chicago117 Cincinnati117 St. Louis117 Washington ..117 Louisville116

WATKINS WILL MANAGE PITTSBURG. National League Reaching Out for

Western Players-Several Secured. The National League clubs have already begun to draft players from the Western League for next season, and the ranks of the latter organization will be found depleted before October is fairly here. Pittsburg is going to take Frank Genins, the crack outfielder of the Western League, and who has done phenomenal work for Sioux City this season. The Pittsburg offi-cials have wanted Genins ever since Sioux City defeated their team in the spring exhibition games, and they have also had their weather eye on Manager Watkins, who, as a consequence, will be found guid-ing the destinies of the Pittsburg club next season. Watkins is said to have already signed a contract with them. Clingman, Milwaukee's shortstop, and Niles, Kansas City's third baseman, will also go to Pittsburg. Watkins engineering these deals as

well as the Genins one. Catcher "Buster" Burrell, of Minneapolis, will play with Chicago next season, Anson having already completed a deal for him. He is one of the likeliest young backstops in the country and a fine hitter as well. Several League clubs are looking in the direction of Indianapolis, and it is supposed that Gray is the player who is responsible for it. He will undoubtedly be wanted in the big league and Cincinnati is pretty tolerably sure to get him. Motz and McCarthy have never been released by that club, and Phillips's name is more than likely to be found on a Cincinnati contract before the first frost comes.

SOME ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Charges Against a Utica Woman Recall a Similar Case. Washington Post.

History has repeated itself in regard to the case of Mrs. Jennie F. Goff, prominent in the leading social world of Utica, N. Y. nat matron is charged with sendi jectionable matter through the mails in the form of letters calculated to bring discord among the most fashionable families in the city in which she resides. The misdemeanor, it seems, has been going on for a number of years, and, notwithstanding the most stringent endeavors on the part of the postoffice authorities to detect the of-fender, it has until the present remained a

Mrs. Goff is not only prominent in society, but is active as a member of one of the leading churches. Moreover, she is a woman of wealth, her fortune being estimated to be of no less than \$50,000. She is now up for examination and trial before United States Commissioner Rowlands, of Rome, N. Y., on the charge of sending improper matter through the United States mail. Personally, Mrs. Goff is a handsome woman and appeared in court when summoned dressed in a rich though extremely Several of the best families of Utica have

been receiving objectionable letters for many years. The letters were shown to the postmaster, who in turn notified the chief inspector in Washington. The Postoffice Department partment sent its best men to Utica, and they worked night and day on the case for weeks, but without success. Even while the detectives were employing all their ingenuity the letters continued to be sent through the mails. The address was always put on with a rubber stamp and red ink, and the letters were always posted in different wants of the city or outskirts. The ferent parts of the city or outskirts. The inspectors gave up the job, after spending weeks on the case. Still the letters appeared, causing end-less trouble in families of best known citi-zens. Husbands received letters containing

grave charges against their wives, wives received alleged revelations about their husbands and fathers were cautioned about their daughters. All of this caused intense feeling and there was the strongest desire to catch the author of the stories. Postoffice Inspector Coates, who had worked on the case before without success, again took charge of the matter, and after placing several persons under sus-picion, he had some postage stamps marked and given to the postoffice clerks

to sell only to a certain person.

Mrs. Goff, who had been one of the suspects, is said to have bought some of the marked stamps which were afterward found on letters containing the obnoxious allegations. When arrested on July 28 last she pleaded not guilty and furnished bail for examination.

United States District Attorney Poucher, of Oswego, N. Y., appeared for the people

Friday, and Representative Sherman for Mrs. Goff, who paid close attention to the

Deputy Postmaster William Philleo iden-

tified two letters, one of which was addressed to Mrs. Angelina T. Bailey. Mr. Philleo testified to marking one hundred two-cent stamps on June 2 last, having delivered them to clerk M. J. Casey. Mr. Casey identified as marked stamps those on the two letters which had been placed in evidence. Casey's testimony showed that Mrs. Goff had purchased one hundred stamps in all, and that fifty of the marked ones were sold to her on July 13. Mr. Sherman moved to dismiss Mrs. Goff on the ground that there was no case against her, and that the evidence failed to connect her with the objectionable letters. The commissioner denied the motion. Mrs. Goff's bondsman, M. G. Thomson, is in New York, and to allow her to get a new bondsman the case was set down for Sept. 3. This virtually holds her for the action of the grand jury, which meets in Buffalo, N. Y., this month. The case is one that will be read and watched throughout its course with more than ordinary interest by Washingtonians, especially those of the elder resident set, who well remember when a peculiar case in Washington caused one of the greatest sensations that the social world knew during the second Grant administration. To this day the mystery of the blackmailing letters has never been cleared up, but at the time suspicion rested so strongly upon two of the most prominent society women who ever held sway in the national capital, and one of these the wife of one of the Cabinet officers, that President and Mrs. Grant considered it sufficient grounds for them to be excluded from the White House, Like the Goff case, again the objectionshining mark the members of General Grant's Cabinet. Not a single member escaped. To each and all in turn the letters

able letters were sent covering a period of several years, and took for their came, baffling the skill and ingenuity of the detectives finally put to work upon the case. The charges contained in the letters were in many instances afterward fully verified in such manner that the public gained some most undesirable insight into the inner private lives of some of the officials named. From the general tenor of the letters it was evident at a glance that they were written by no ordinary person, or one giving data from hearsay. Not only were the Cabinet officers attacked in their official and private characters in the letters written to the wives, but in return those directed to the Cabinet ministers themselves contained equally startling charges against the ladies of the

Those who received the letters were aware, quite as much as the detectives employed in the case, that the writer was a woman, and one who from her position in society gave her ample opportunity to see. observe and hear as well as to make up all the details that might otherwise have caused the letters to lose their significance and deprived them of their unusual importance. Those who knew of the affair at the

time state that the President then for the first time became informed of much that later, being published throughout the length and breadth of the country, became general property. The news, coming to him in such a manner, was not, of course, paid attention to at the time, but later, when event's developed themselves, not only he, but many others in the secret, marveled greatly from what source the writer had obtained the information at that stage of the game.

Patriotism of the Masses.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Any one who thinks that putriotism is submerged in selfish indifference among the lower classes of our population should visit Koster & Bial's vaudeville entertainment and witness the demonstration that greets the representation of "The Spirit of '76," when it is shown among the "living pictures." The naked women and the studies in high art are greeted with an ordinary amount of applause, but when "The Sprit of '76" is shown the audience always treaks into a furore. The men shout and clap their hands, and the women wave their handkerchiefs, and the picture has to be shown a half dozen times every night before the people are satisfied. The subjects of the "living pictures" at this place have been changed three times, but this one remains

ing in the breeze, blowing a fife, marching at the head of a squad of recruits, while beside him is a young drummer. There in fire in the old man's eye, although his limber are lean and his face wrinkled. The picture was painted by a man in Cleveland, I believe, and was sold extensively several years ago in photographs, lithographs and engravings.

Nor is this an exceptional thing. The managers of the show at the Garden Theater have "caught on" to its popularity, and they throw a stereoptican view of the United States flag against a screen during the walts between the living 1 ictures. You will always notice that Old Glory gets ton times as much applause as Venus or Psyche, or any of those ancient belies of

STORY OF AN EXILE

MR. LAMPTON TELLS OF INCIDENTS AT BLUEFIELDS.

Eleven Americans, Englishmen and Natives Arrested, Given No Trial and Hurried Out of the Country.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.-The Times-

Democrat has the following from Port

Limon, Costa Rica, under date of Sept. 4:

"The following exiles from Bluefields, eleven in number, arrived in this port via Punta Renas this afternoon: E. D. Hatch (English), acting vice consul; G. S. Hedgson (native), clerk Supreme Court; S. A. Hodgson (native), Judge Supreme Court; Washington Oliver (English), clerk; A. Markland Tyler (English), editor and owner of the Bluefields Messenger; G. B. Wiltbank (American), planter; W. H. Brown (English), merchant; L. N. Lampton (American), planter; Charles Paterson (native), Vice President; J. W. Cuthbert (English), Attorney-general, and J. O. Thomas (Er.glish), Judge Supreme Court. These are all prominent business men in the rest. vallen, and most of them are leaving considerable property behind. They are undecided as to their future movements, their intention at present being to remain here until some definite action in regard to their arrest and detention has been taken by their respective governments. They are express themselves highly indignant at the reports of the American papers, to the effect that their actions are in any way responsible for the uprising of July 5. This they emphatically deny, and they say that the only this uprising left the country immediately after they found the part they had played made them subject to arrest by the Nicaraguan government, and after being refused protection by their respective consuls and the captains of the war vessels. They say that during the whole trouble but two lives have been lost and these were the two Nicaraguan soldiers, who were killed on the evening of July 6.

Mr. Lampton has made a statement in the presence of E. D. Hatch, W. H. Brown, G. B. Wiltbank and other members of the party, who corroborate in every particular. The data of this account is witnessed by Mr. Tylor, of the Bluefields Messenger, who apparently has gone to great pains in keeping records of every detail. Mr. Lampton says: "On the morning of Aug. 16 twelve of us, all residents in Bluefields and business men of more or less prominence were ness men of more or less prominence, were notified by the chief of police, in the service of the Nicaraguan government, that Dr. Jose Madriz, special commander of the Mosquito reservation, desired to see us. This call was willingly answered, it being the opinion that it was the continuous that the continu the opinion that it was the commissioner's desire to see us on matters appertaining to the causes that brought about the troubles in the reservations. On arrival at the government building we were met at the head of the stairs by armed soldiers, who demanded to know our business, and on learning it, the officer in command carried up our respective cards and were at once admitted into the council chamber. We were notified to consider ourselves prisoners of Nicaragua, and a decree was read to the effect that we would have to proceed at once to Managua to answer certain charges, and in case of refusing to go, we would be expelled from the country. On inquiring the nature of these charges, the Nicaraguan Minister of War told us that he was unable to give them. upon which eight of the twelve present, including E. D. Hatch, William Brown and G. B. Wiltbank, elected to leave the country on the gronds that the Atlantic coast had been declared by the Nicaraguan government to be under martial law. and, therefore, they were entitled to be tried, and were prepared, at the place of their arrest—Bluefields. The others agreed to go to Managua to answer whatever charges might be brought against them. We then asked for time to wind up our affairs, and it was agreed by the Attorney-general that three days should be given us for that purpose. After consideration by the Nicaraguan officials, however, this concession was countermanded, and we were given one hour only to consult with our people, and this had to be done in writing, with copying ink, and a copy taken by the Nicaraguan government. At this time we were all penniless and without extra clothing or bedding, but this fact was treated with perfect indifference by the Nicaraguan au-thorities. We were taken to Managua, From this point we were sent to Punta Renas. We have never been informed of any charges against us; in fact, we are just as well informed as when we left Blue-

Governor Stone Heard From.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 11 .- This morning Governor Stone received a telegram Iron the New York World stating that an English committee had arrived in New York to investigate Southern lynchings and asked him what he thought about it. The Governor sent the following answer: "If the English government, had sent a committee here to investigate and denounce Southern lynchings, which is none of its business, the act might have been entitled to respectful consideration, but the source from which this committee comes is supremely contemptible, and its attempt to meddle with the affairs of any part of the United States is pitifully puerile and utterly degrading."

Her Devotion to a Cause.

Washington Star. "Marguerite," he murmured, "will you be "Harold," she answered, "I believe in the emancipation of our sex. My zealous devotion to the cause compels me to insist upon what may to you seem a punctilious "Nothing you say can seem absurd," he "Modesty forbade me," she went on, "to frame the original question. But now that

in my offering an amendment. Do not ask me if I will be yours; ask me if I will permit you to be mine."

you have spoken, there is no impropriety

Here's a Recipe. Boston Transcript. "Times would very soon cease to be dull feverybody would rise to his full mental height," said the high distinguished psychic dab, looking benignly over his spectacles. "This country would very soon emerge from its depressed condition of financial stringency, of strikes, forest fires, etc., if every man, woman and child would throw back the mental shoulders, expand the intellectual lungs and speak no words and think no thoughts except of cheer, and courage, and hope."

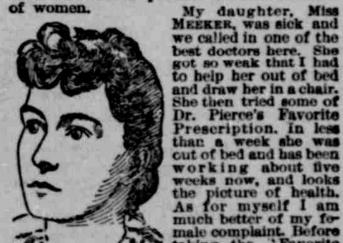
Cleveland's Traveling Doctor.

Atchison Globe. President Cleveland is accompanied everywhere by a physician. This may not be a sign of ill health so much as a sign of fashion. The Prince of Wales, the Czar of Russia and other rulers have a doctor constantly at their heels, and Grover wants to be in it.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

come to you if you're a suffering woman. The messenger in this case is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a tonic and nervine, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar ills and ailments



best doctors here. She got so weak that I had to help her out of bed and draw her in a chair. She then tried some of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In less than a week she was out of bed and has been working about five weeks now, and looks the picture of health.

As for myself I am much better of my fomale complaint. Before taking the "Favorite Prescription," I suffered most of the time from catarrhal inflammation. working about five

mation. Yours respectfully;
Mrs. NANCY MEEKER

Dunraven, Delaware Co., N. Y. PIERCE GUATAN- CURE